

REPORT OF NATIONAL BOARD

UNDERWRITERS SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Amendment of Ordinances—Regulation of Appointments—Water Supply—Structural Conditions.

The following letter and report by the National Board of Fire Underwriters has just been received by this paper:

Editor Ogden Standard, Ogden, Utah, Dear Sir:

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of the National Board of Fire Underwriters' report on the City of Ogden, which has just been issued.

We believe you will find this report a true representation of conditions existing at the time the inspection was made and trust you will use your influence towards securing the adoption of the improvements recommended.

Yours very truly,
W. E. MALLALIEU,
Asst. General Agent.

A copy of the important conclusions and recommendations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters regarding the City of Ogden and just issued after months of study and investigation is submitted to the citizens this morning. Accompanying the report is the following explanation to the Examiner:

"We believe you will find this report a true representation of conditions existing at the time the inspection was made and trust you will use your influence towards securing the adoption of the improvements recommended."

The report follows:

CONFLAGRATION HAZARD.

Principal Mercantile District.

This district lies along Washington avenue, extending from 23rd street to 26th street on the east side and to 25th street on the west side, and also runs west on the north side of 25th street for two blocks and on both sides of 24th street for one block. It includes part of 6 blocks, each of which is about 660 feet square. Washington avenue is 132 feet wide, and the others are 99 feet; all are nearly level and well paved. Values are mainly moderate, with occasional high values on Washington avenue. Exposures to the district are mainly unimportant, consisting of small brick and frame minor mercantile and detached dwellings; but lumber yards on the west threaten the district at times of high winds.

Buildings are compactly built along the streets, but the interior of the blocks is mainly vacant or occupied by small detached structures. Most of the buildings are two-stories high and of small area, but the 1 or 2-story ones are mostly of hazardous construction, and twenty-seven buildings are of large or excessive areas. Modern methods of construction and fire prevention are not prescribed by law and are little observed; there is practically no protection to vertical or horizontal openings, and very little private fire extinguishing equipment. Interior electric wiring is in general hazardous condition. There are several frame buildings and a number of frame extensions and additions. Accumulations of combustible rubbish are not uncommon. Fires are probable throughout the district and, though the fire department could efficiently handle a small fire, the generally poor construction, especially in large and excessive areas would make it easy for a fire to get beyond the control of the weak fire department, and to make the terms of office indefinite, so that duly qualified incumbents may be removed only for cause.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

CITY IN GENERAL.

1. That the ordinances be amended to require suitable civil service regulations for the appointment of all officers and members of the water, fire, building and electrical departments, and to make the terms of office indefinite, so that duly qualified incumbents may be removed only for cause.

WATER SUPPLY.

1. That records be kept as follows:

a. Showing the detailed locations of all gate valves in relation to fixed objects.

b. Of consumption necessary apparatus being installed to measure the flow in the supply main.

2. That a suitable signal be sounded from the central fire station for all alarms, at which times it shall be required that all sprinkling cease throughout the city.

3. That an employee of the water department be detailed to attend all fires, to co-operate with the fire department.

4. That the use of meters be extended until all domestic services are provided with them.

5. That the distribution system be strengthened by the installation of the following mains:

24 inches along 23d street from Pierce avenue to Quincy avenue.

20 inches along 24th street from Quincy avenue to Washington avenue.

12 inches along 25th street from Quincy avenue to Wall avenue.

12 inches along Wall avenue from 20th street to 23d street.

12 inches along Quincy avenue from 26th street to 28th street.

12 inches along 25th street from Quincy avenue to Wall avenue.

7. That the distribution system be strengthened by the installation of such mains as may be necessary to furnish fire protection supply as follows:

a. In residential districts, 2,500 gallons per minute.

b. In mercantile and manufacturing districts, 4,000 gallons per minute.

The above supply to be in excess of domestic consumption and to be available in manufacturing districts about any large building or group of buildings of special hazard, and in mercantile and residential districts about any two sides of a block. These quantities should be available at hydrant pressure of not less than 80 pounds in manufacturing and mercantile districts and 60 pounds in residential districts.

8. That no main smaller than 8 inches in diameter be laid for hydrant supply.

9. That dead ends be eliminated wherever practicable.

Note.—The National Board believes that it is essentially the business of each municipality to lay out its own system of distributing mains, as it is best able to judge of present and future consumption in each district, and of other local conditions involving layout, topography, pressures, size and type of hydrants, etc. The practical experience has shown that the above quantities are required for good fire protection in districts such as are found in this city, and that a graded system of mains of the sizes recommended above is satisfactory only when cross-connected at all intersections, free from dead ends and

with larger secondary cross-feeders at frequent intervals.

GATE VALVES.

10. That additional gate valves be installed, so located that no case of accident, breakage or repair to the pipe system will necessitate the shutting down of service of a length of main greater than the side of a single block.

HYDRANTS.

11. That additional hydrants be installed in mercantile and manufacturing districts, so that there shall be two at each street intersection and two intermediate hydrants between intersections; in other districts, one at each street intersection and one intermediate between intersections.

12. That future installations have three 2½-inch outlets, not less than 6-inch barrel, with a foot-valve having a free area of at least 20 square inches, and a 6-inch gate connection to the main.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

13. That the city make provision for a service and disability pension fund, and that members be retired from service on reaching the age of 62 years, unless at that time they are unusually efficient.

14. That the department be strengthened:

a. By equipping the chemical company with motor propelled apparatus, carrying a chemical tank and hose, portable extinguishers and water-proof covers. This company to have a complement of five men, duty at all times and respond to all alarms.

b. By immediately establishing a full paid hose company in the vicinity of Washington avenue and 12th street.

c. By replacing the ladder truck at headquarters by a modern 65-foot quick-raising aerial truck.

d. By establishing a full paid hose company in the near future in the vicinity of Jefferson avenue and 30th street.

15. That each of the plain hose wagons at headquarters be equipped with a turret pipe, and carry about equal amounts of 2½ and 3-inch hose, with a total of at least 1,000 feet.

16. That each of the above recommended hose companies (14b and d) be provided with a combination hose wagon equipped with one 35-gallon chemical tank and 200 feet of chemical hose, and that all hose wagons carry about equal amounts of 2½ and 3-inch hose, with a total of at least 1,000 feet.

17. That all 2½ and 3-inch hose be fitted with 2½-inch couplings conforming to the National Standard, with sleeves on 3-inch hose properly beveled.

18. That a suitable rack or tower be provided at each station for drying and storing hose and all hose be tested at 200 pounds pressure.

19. That all apparatus, in streets where streets are narrow, be equipped with rubber tires, and that minor equipment be furnished as follows, where not already provided:

a. To each hose wagon: A door opener or claw tool, an improved nozzle holder and several open nozzles, a stamper connection and a water-proof cover.

b. To the recommended ladder truck: Burst hose jackets, a cellar pipe, a claw tool, a door opener, a life net, life belts, a ladder pipe, marine torches, promprier ladders and saws and salvage appliances, including at least 6 water-proof covers.

20. That an additional hose company be assigned to respond to all first alarms.

21. That 3-inch hose be used in laying lines from hydrants to the entrance of buildings in the business district and to turret wagons and deluge sets.

22. That salvage work be a part of the regular duties of the fire department.

23. That a drill school be established, equipped with a promprier tower, and in charge of a competent officer, where all members, especially new men, shall be drilled in the use of promprier and other ladders, quick handling of hose, use of deluge sets and turret nozzles and in life saving.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

24. That fire alarm headquarters be removed to a fireproof building specially constructed to reduce the liability to interruption of service. In the new location, all apparatus to be placed on incombustible mountings, and no unnecessary combustibles to be permitted in the fire alarm rooms.

25. That at fire alarm headquarters the following changes and additions be made in the apparatus:

a. A 6-circuit repeater to take the place of the present repeater.

b. Punch registers to record all incoming alarms.

c. A 12-circuit, slate switchboard, equipped with the necessary volt meters, switches, circuit breakers, etc.

d. A storage battery mounted on glass and porcelain insulators and charged from a circuit of not more than 250 volts.

26. That duplicate alarm circuits be provided from fire alarm headquarters to each fire station.

27. That the work of placing fire alarm circuits under the streets be done by the city, and that no lighting or other high tension wires be permitted in

conducts or on poles with fire alarm wires. Only No. 14 rubber covered wire in lead sheathing to be used for underground work.

28. That lightning arresters be provided at the junction of overhead and underground work, and the wiring of circuits at headquarters and fire stations be installed in accordance with requirements of the National Electrical Code.

29. That steps, installations of boxes be of the latest improved, non-interfering, successive type, with plate iron or hard silver point breaks, keys attached or keyless doors, a proper shunt for protection against abnormal currents and with other cases adequately grounded, and that present boxes be altered or replaced as rapidly as possible to conform to the above requirements.

30. That additional boxes be installed so that a box shall be within 50 feet of every point in high value district and elsewhere, within 800 feet of every building in closely built-up sections.

31. That boxes and a portion of the supporting poles be painted red annually.

32. That for the proper maintenance of the system, maps showing the location of all boxes and circuits be made and kept up-to-date, records of all alarms, tests and defects be accessible and complete, tests of circuits be made three times daily and examinations of records and visible wiring be made monthly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AUXILIARIES.

33. That suspicious fires be more thoroughly investigated and incendiarism more vigorously prosecuted.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

34. That an adequate building code be adopted at once, such code to conform to modern standards of construction and fire prevention as given in the National Board building code, especially as to limitations of heights and areas of non-fireproof buildings, and protection to openings in floors, roofs, external and internal walls.

35. That the fire limits be extended to include those blocks now partly included and to properly safeguard the business districts as they develop, so that the fire limits law be made definite and absolute, so that the council may not be able to make exceptions to its provisions; that construction outside these limits be so regulated as to prevent the development of dangerous conditions, and that combustible roof coverings be required throughout the city on all new or repaired buildings.

36. That the building inspector be provided with a sufficient number of competent assistants to insure the inspection of all buildings, the safe keeping of complete indexed records of buildings and inspectors, and the rigid and impartial enforcement of the building laws.

EXPLOSIVES AND INFLAMMABLES.

37. That a complete code of regulations governing the manufacture, sale, storage and transportation of explosives and inflammable substances be adopted, and be vigorously enforced by the fire marshal.

ELECTRICITY.

38. That a competent electrical inspector be appointed to enforce the existing ordinances.

39. That a complete inspection of all inside wiring be made and defects corrected; subsequent inspections to be made at suitable intervals.

40. That underground construction be required in the closely built-up sections for all electrical wiring, except trolley wires, and the use of distributing poles be discontinued.

CONFLAGRATION HAZARD.

41. That owners of existing defective constructed buildings, which are so located as to be fire hazards to surrounding property, be required to suitably protect floor, roof and party wall openings and exposed windows, in so far as such protection is feasible.

42. The automatic sprinkler equipment, provided with outside steam connections and post indicator gate valves, be required in all buildings which, by reason of their size, construction or occupancy, singly or combined, might act as conflagration breeders.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Population about 30,000. City built on two levels with short, steep connecting grades. Streets of good width, small proportion paved and in good condition; remainder dirt, in fair condition except during wet weather. Wind velocities generally moderate, but some gales recorded. Winter temperatures fairly severe. Average number of fires low; per capita loss moderate.

FIRE-FIGHTING FACILITIES.

Water Supply.—Works owned and operated by the municipality; organization and management good. Supply is through a conduit line from the Ogden river and three tributary streams, to a distributing reservoir which supplies the distribution system by gravity; a second reservoir is nearly completed. Supply has been adequate, but additional developments are required in the near future.

Records of construction, including fire alarm circuits, are inadequate, but it is probably high during the summer months. Pressures good, but poorly maintained under heavy draft. A single main artery from the reservoir passes through the center of the city, two regulating valves reducing the pressure and dividing the system into two services. Minor distributors too small, considering the size of blocks. Gate valves and hydrants in good condition, but spacing very wide.

Fire Department.—One volunteer and one full paid companies under a full paid chief. Supervision subject to political influences and financial support inadequate. Method of appointment extremely unsatisfactory. Full paid companies fairly well manned, but insufficient in number. Engine in poor condition, but seldom needed. Ladder and bucket ladders, as trucks in use are of obsolete types and poorly equipped. Other apparatus in good condition, but more appliances for handling large streams needed. Hose of good quality and a fair supply on hand. Discipline good, but drills and training insufficient. Response to alarms weak, method of apparatus inadequate. Fire methods good. Building inspections fair. Headquarters records fairly complete.

Fire Alarm System.—Automatic system, centrally located. A part of the fire department under good management and well maintained. Large proportion of the boxes have brush break contacts and are weight actuated, but all are equipped with keys attached under glass guard. Box distribution is uneven. Tests good; in outlying districts, very noisy. Circuits all overhead, mostly of insulated iron wire on poles with high tension wires; poorly installed at fire stations and headquarters. No duplicate means of alarm to fire stations. Bat-

teries of gravity type, well maintained. A telephone circuit connecting the two stations is maintained by the fire department. No maps; records incomplete. Box tests satisfactory, others too few.

Fire Department Auxiliaries.—Fire marshals' duties poorly performed by the fire and police departments. Police department renders satisfactory aid at fires. Public service corporations render no assistance. Telephones much used for alarms; no direct lines to fire department headquarters reserved for alarms. About 3,500 feet of hose owned by a railroad company is available for use by the fire department; other private fire apparatus for private use only. Powerful outside aid remote.

Summary.—Water supply from an adequate source, but proper quantities not available at sufficient pressure, due to weak distribution system; liable to serious interruption, owing the dependence on a single main from the reservoir. Fire department weak in full paid men and too small; operations good. The fire alarm system is only fairly reliable and is seriously jeopardized by the joint use of poles with high tension wires, the lack of protective devices and the improper housing of headquarters.

STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS AND HAZARDS.

Building Department.—Laws of little value and indifferently enforced. Fire limits only fairly satisfactory. Structural conditions poor.

Explosives and inflammables.—The laws are few and the enforcement high explosives and the use of fireworks and containing limitations for gunpowder, are inadequate. Enforcement in the hands of the fire department; many unnecessary accumulations of inflammable rubbish were noted.

Electricity.—An ordinance has been passed which calls for municipal control and adopts the National Electrical Code as the standard, but no one has been appointed to fill the office created thereby. The condition of inside wiring, both new and old, is hazardous. Outside wiring, except for light and power, is being put underground on important streets.

Conflagration Hazard.—Nearly all construction is ordinary joisted brick and, though mainly low and small, several are of considerable height, a number are of large or excessive areas and there is no protection to vertical or horizontal openings. Electric wiring is hazardous, the fire department is weak, the water supply insufficient and somewhat unreliable. Serious group fires are probable, but an entire block should not be involved and the wide streets should prevent a fire from crossing except during the occasional high winds. Minor mercantile districts and manufacturing plants are small or isolated and do not present conflagration hazards. Several lumber yards would make serious fires at times of high winds. The compactly built, shingled roof residential sections have a considerable potential hazard.

CHARITY NIGHT AT THE ORPHEUM THEATER.

The interest in the forthcoming charity night at the Orpheum, when the ladies of the Martha society will assume the roles of theatrical managers, is growing in interest daily in Ogden among people of all classes and religion, and the indications now are that the Orpheum Theater next Monday night will have to hang out the "standing room only" sign.

Not only have Messrs. David C. Eccles, Willard Secor and others of the Orpheum company given the Martha society the use of the house and the splendid Orpheum bill far below the cost of the house alone, but they, together with their popular and genial manager, Joseph Goss, are using every effort to make the night a successful one, both financially as well as socially, for the Martha society.

The demand for seats is growing each day, and several large theater parties are being arranged. All the members of the society are supplied with tickets, which can be purchased and taken to the box office at the Orpheum and exchanged for the seats.

TRAVELING MEN OF OGDEN ENTERTAINED.

One of the most select dancing parties of the season was the one given by the local organization of Commercial Travelers at the Congress Dancing Academy last evening. There were about seventy-five couples present making an almost ideal crowd.

On entering the hall the guests were met by Johnny Myers and Del (Papa) Gay, escorted by them to the hall and then were given full sway to enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

Music was furnished by the Congress Academy orchestra of eight pieces and encores were responded to a number of times. A feature of the evening was a visit to the punch conservatory where genuine Commercial Travelers ball room beverage served a la Glass with Sealed Peas and Wintergreen Peppermint wafers. This part of the program was in the capable hands of Billy Sumner, assisted by Messrs. C. Hicks and J. Fitch Kinney.

BADGER WILL ASK FOR NEW TRIAL.

Orson Badger and the Farr Lime company have given notice of an intention to move for a new trial in the condemnation proceedings brought against them by the Ogden Rapid Transit company several weeks ago. Badger and the lime company were awarded a verdict by a jury in the District court two weeks ago for damages resulting from the construction of the Rapid Transit tracks across their property in Ogden canyon last summer. The defendants say they are dissatisfied with the verdict and that the damage resulting from the use of their property as a right of way for the canyon extension is greater than that fixed by the District court jury.

NEWSPAPERMAN AND HIS BRIDE VISIT OGDEN.

Attracted by breaking glass, employees of the European hotel rushed to the door leading into the basement of the hotel, last night, and found two men in an apparently intoxicated condition. The men acted suspiciously, and it is believed that they had made an attempt to break into the basement of the hotel and feigned drunkenness when their plan

failed. They were arrested by Patrolmen Hearn and Vague and locked in the city jail until an investigation is made.

HULANISKI-WOOD PARTY TO BE SEASON'S EVENT.

One of the social events of the season will be the dancing party and reception given by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hulaniski and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wood at the Congress academy this evening. It is stated that it will be one of the most elaborate affairs ever given in Ogden. The hall has been beautifully decorated for the occasion and an enlarged orchestra will furnish the music.

EARLY EVENING FIRE.

The prompt action of the boys from fire station No. 2 at 8 o'clock last evening saved the home of John Wheelwright, 930 Twenty-fourth street, from destruction. The fire was caused by a defective flue. When the department arrived the fire was beginning to reach the shingles on the roof.

UNDAUNTED MINISTER VISITS CHINAOWN.

New York, Dec. 28.—Notwithstanding reports of a brewing Tung war and the murder of two Chinese last night, Dr. Wu Ting, the retiring Chinese minister, was a guest of the Chinese Bankers and Merchants' association at a private dinner in the heart of Chinatown tonight. There were present several Chinese women in full native costume.

FIRST FREIGHT ARRIVES.

The first through freight over the Western Pacific from San Francisco arrived in Salt Lake at 6:30 Monday evening, having left the coast on the 20th inst. However, this time will be improved as the time card gets into working order, and the crews become familiar with the road. Then, the weather has not been favorable for anything like rapid running.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

on box 25c

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When you have funds to send to Europe or any other foreign country, send it by Foreign Draft. We issue these drafts on all Foreign Countries. They are payable in the funds of the country on which they are drawn and assure safety.



Capital \$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits \$95,000.00

Bright and Steady The Rayo Lamp



A bright and steady light depends upon the construction of the lamp.

The best skill has put forth its best effort in perfecting the Rayo Lamp.

As the air is fed to the flame—so does the light burn. The easy-flowing current of air through the air-tube of the Rayo Lamp secures a uniform light, with never a flicker or flare.

The ideal family lamp. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nicked.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Once a Rayo user, always one
Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not at Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

THE FRED J. KIESEL CO. GENERAL AGENTS

Have received the subjoined:

To Our Friends and Patrons:
The California Winery doesn't make a practice of tooting its own horn very much and therefore asks your indulgence for sending the following short item of news that came to us a few days ago by telegraph from Seattle, from The Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

"California Winery awarded gold medals for seven of its wines above all other California competition—Cordova, Sauterne, Claret, Zinfandel, Burgundy, Port, Sherry and Angelica. Silver medal for Riesling."

This is indeed good and gratifying news to us and will be welcomed, too, by our many friends and patrons. It is all the more satisfying because we were not aware the wines were being judged, and even at this writing, do not know who the judges were. We believe, therefore, that true merit must surely have provoked the awards to "Cordova, the Wine of Quality."

Very truly yours, CALIFORNIA WINERY,
E. M. SHEEHAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

"Boston" Shock Absorbers

Adjustable. Save your car and your motor. Fully guaranteed. \$80.00 per set of four.

Once attached no further attention is required. Do not drag on springs. Do absorb the shock.

30 days' trial. Hydraulic. Using oil to check recoil of springs. Do not stiffen the springs.

Knapp-Greenwood Co. 1000 Boylston St., Boston. Send for Catalog.

"HOT POINT" Electric Irons \$3.00 each

Regular Price, \$4.00 Each. OUR SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER.

Bring this ad to our office with \$1.00 in cash and we will give you in exchange for them a "Hot Point" electric iron, and if you are one of our customers we will place one dollar to your credit, to apply on your January light bill, providing the iron is to be used on our circuits. This offer is good until January 1, 1940.

Each iron is neatly wrapped with holly paper and tinsel color. Orders will be received by mail, if accompanied by \$1.00 in cash and a copy of this ad.

But an electric iron. Phone our commercial department for particulars.

Utah Light and Railway Co.

D. DECKER, Local Mgr. "Electricity for Everything."

Tickets on Sale Dec. 18, 23, 24, 25, 31, Jan. 1. Return Limit Jan. 3, 1940

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